HEI MBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDERS, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of figestion, and excites the absorbeaus into healthy action, by which the matter of culcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and infiammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For weakness, attended with the tollowing symptoms;—
Indisposition to Exertion,
Itoposition to Exertion,
Itoposition to Exertion,
Itoposition to Exertion,
Itoposition the Each,
Itoposition the Skin,
Itoposition the Skin,
Itoposition the Skin,
Itoposition the Skin,
Itoposition the Each,
Itoposition to Exertion,
Itoposition the Itoposition

these symptoms it allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariable removes) soon follow—
PATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those directed discusses."

INSANITY AND CONSTRUCTION

they are not frequency sollowed by those discussions the same as a second discussion. INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their saffering, but none will coness. The records of the insane asylums and the meiancholy deaths by consumption bear ample winess to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of menicine to attrebuthen and invigorate the system, which HELM OLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most

EREEEKEEEE EREEEEEEEEE

in affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu s unequalicu by any other remedy, and for all complaints section to the rex of in the decline or change of the first see symptoms above. No family should be withern it.

Take no Ba'sam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUGHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.



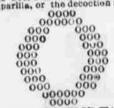
BEB BEB BEBBBBBB BBB BBB BBB BBB BBB BBB BBB BEBEBBBBBB BBBBBBBBB

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID ENTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the Biood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an innoure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, sould Head, Sait Rheam, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAU's IFYING THE COMPLEXION.
Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a plut of water is equal to the Liable Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

OOOOO
OOO
OOO
OOO



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotton used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCK: and SARSAPARILLA, in such discases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the usualcines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousends of living witnesses, and upwards of 39,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clerkymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers: he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Mediume, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone tor its Capital. HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LLLLLLLLLLL My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Ex-tract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in al

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
in sactio—and are the most active of either that can be inside. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—
See Dispensatory of the United States,
See Prefersor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice t works:— tee Dispensatory of the United States, see Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice

of Physic. See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Parsic, Phi-

lade phia.

See remarks made by Dr. EFRRAIM McDowell, 8 celebrated Physician and Member of the Eoyal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benja See most of late standard works on Medicine.



SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE Address letters for information, in coulidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, Chewist.

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No. 504 BROADWAY, New York: HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 164 South TENTH Street Philadelphia Beware of Counterfelts. Ask for Holmbold's! Take

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

THE PREMIER IMPROVING.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, September 22. The report telegraphed from here that Secretary Seward is dying is not true. He is improving, and was able to sit up this morning.

FOREIGN NEWS

Latest European Advices by Telegraph and Mail-The Victorious Prussian Army-Grand Triumphal Entry into Berlin Yesterday-King John of Saxony Transfers the Government to His Son-Rumored Abdication of the Emperor of Austria-Affairs in Great Britain - Larl Malmesbury to Succeed Earl Cowley at Paris-The British Reform Agitation - Political Parties Reorganizing Throughout the King-

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY. Grand Triumphal Entry of the Victorious Army.

dom, Etc. Etc.

BERLIN, September 21 - The Prussian army, returning from the wars, made a grand triumphal entry into the national capital to day, amid the greatest rejoicings and cuthus asm France Officially Represented at the Prussian Festivities.

M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador in this city, has not gone to Paris, as reported by the newscapers. He has only gone for a lew days to carisruhe, having deferred his journey to the French capital, in order to be present at the solemn cutry in o Berlin of the groups returning from Bohemia. This resolution is interpreted in diplomatic circles as a sign of the good understanding between the French and Prus-sian Cabinets.

GERMANY.

The Prusso-Saxon Treaty. PARIS. September 21 -La France announces that it has copies of the Saxon treaty, and that bo one of its provisions King John is to abdicate the throne in The Prussian Garrison for Saxony.

The Prussian regiments descined to garrison the principal towns of Saxony have already been chosen. Only the two towns of Zittau and Bautzen will have Saxon garrsions, and the remainder of the Saxon forces will be transferred to Prussia.

The Prussian prohibition against the holding of public meetings in Saxony has caused great agitaion in Dresden.

Rumored Abdication of the Austrian Emperor. A rumor is current that the Emperor Francis Joseph has conceived the idea of abdicating, and appointing a regency during the minority of the heredizing prince. In any case it is believed his Majesty will with a for some time from public majesty will with a some time. Government during his absence.

Herr von Beke is spoken of in this city as the inture Austrian Minister of Finance.

The Currency in Germany. All the South German Governments have informed the Prussian Cabinet of their readiness to introduce in their respective States the Prussian monetary ystem, taking the thaler and the groschen as th basis of their circulation. By this means unity of the currency will be established throughout Ger-many, and the rate of exchange between Prussian and other German moneys will no longer exist.

Sanguinary Conflict with Prussian Sol-diers in Hanover. The agitation against the annexation of Hanover to Prussia continues, especially in the small towns of the kingdom. A sanguinary conflict took place a few days are at Celle, between a Prusian patrol and some Hanoverian officer. Pamphlets and flying sheets, couched in anguage hostile to Prussia, have been seized, and some persons who had sent an address of devotion to King George have been arrested by the Powsian authorities

FRANCE.

Drouyn de Lhuys' Resignation. Paris, September 21—1c is asserted that the resignation of M. Drouvn de Lhuys was caused by his having written a despatch to M. Benedeth conceived in too advanced terms, and not quite in conformity with the spirit of the Imperial policy. Earl Cowley's Successor.

Earl Cowley will be replaced by Earl Malmesbury

ITALY. The Brigand Outbreak.

FLORENCE, September 21 -The riot among th brigands near Patermo is not so serious as was a first apprehended. No alarm is felt. The Riot Near Palermo.

FLORENCE, September 21 -It is now known that a party invorable to the republicanization of italy is at the head of the great riot near Palermo. Prince Humbert to Marry the Daughter of an Austrian Archduke.

Rumors have been current that Prince Humbert will marry the caughter of the Austrian Archduk The relations between Italy and Austria have a sumed so triendly an aspect that the rumo is not altogether discredited by public opinion. Garibaldi has refused to go to Florence, and will immediately proceed to Caprera.

SPA.N.

A Royal Commission for Cuba. MADRID, September 20 - The Royal Commission to draw up forms for the government of Cubs wil

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fusion of Political Parties. Negotiations are now taking place between the principal members of the kadica and moderate Laberal parties in England to effect a meion on the question of reform. The fact's recognized that a umon of the factions of the Laberal Opposition can alone bring about the fall of the Derby Ministry. A banquet will take place next mouth at Manchester when all the chiefs of the Liberal factions will be present, including Karl Russell and Gladstone, and the affair is intended as a demonstration of the condition which will no doubt by that time be effected of all shades of the Opposition.

The Equinoctial-The Flood Subsiding. CINCINNATI, September 22 .- The rain for the present is over, and the weather this morning is clear and cold. All the swollen rivers and creekare subsiding. The different railroad companies are very active in repairing damages, and they wi'l be in full operation in a few days.

The Wiseman Cathedral .- In England the sun of £85,000 has been collected for the erection of a cathedral in memory of Cardunal Wiseman; but more is wanted, and the subscriptions are beginning to lag.

WHAT THE ALLEGED MURDERER HAS TO SAY.

The excitement created in the city by the murder of Mrs. Miller on Wednesday last continues unshated, since the arrest of the man who is supposed to have committed the terrible deed.

Gottleib Williams, toe allege., murderer, is kept in close surveillance at the Central Station. He is treated with the vimost kindness by Chief Frankhn and his detectives, who still have him in charge. This kindness he appears to appreciate to a consider rable extent, and already he has calmed down so much that he does not deny his guilt with the 're-

quency and vehemence of yesterne it should be remembered, be lever, that he has once before underrone imprionment and trial for murder, and therefore it is possible that his coolness under the present harrowing circumstances results from the schooling he received when a boy. It's invortic expression with reference to the charge brought against him to the charge brought against him to the charge brought against him to the cool of the charge brought against him to the cool of the charge brought against him to the cool of the charge brought against him to the cool of the cool this tayonte expression with reference to the charse brought against him is, "that it is an indige." when none but Chief Frankin and his assistants are present he appears to be in a very quief mood, having afthe to say, except in answer to some quiet on proposed to him. The presence of strangers, however, sull disturbs him, although he is petting used to their prints looks, and says that "when they have seen enough of thin they will go away."

The detectives are still busy night and day ferreting out the case, their principal exertions being put to the base of the case, their principal exertions being put to the to acquire at once a knowledge or every circumstance which tends to connect Williams with the fearial crime with which he stands charged. Emment physicians have been busy in mixing chemical and microscopical analyses of the blood found upon tur clothes of the prisoner.

The result of these examinations cannot now be

made public, without detriment to the cause of justice. With legard however, to the prisoner's statement that his cothes became spotted with blood at a s nughter house, where he was present when they were killing ogs, it may be stated that Chief Frank-lin has visited the place in question, an discertained no only hat there were no hogs killed at the name

no only hat there were no logs killed at the time alleged by Williams, but also that he had not been seen at the establishment on that day.

His decense on another point is also very weak. There were marks of blood of the left seeve of his shirs, and part of the right sleeve had been torn off when he was taken into cust dy. When questioned by Chief Frankin on this point, the following collaborations place: quy took place:"How did you get blood on vour shirt-s'eave?" "I had a fight with an Irishman-a machinist, I

heve."
'When and where did the fight occur?" "It took p-ace on Wednesday morning, in Twelfth street, near Wulow" "What caused the fight?"

"I had a ta k with the trishman on politics, and ne said that a nigger was as good as a white man; a mailed him a har, and he struck me in the nose, and he blood flew on my sleeve." You had two sleeves to your shirt. How did you lose the best part of one of them?"

"The fellow grabued it in the scuille and tore

What became of the piece torn off?" "What became of the piece torn off?"

'I leit it lying in the street."

His left arm being palsied, it was of course imposible for him to have torn off his right sleeve with his leit hand; and he takes this way of explanant the rest:—The blood-sams on the left sleeve he had attempted to erase with ward, but the spots still showed plainly enough to indicate their character. With regard to the right sleeve, it is supposed that, being unable to use his left land to wash out the blood, he reser ed to the trick of tearing it off, and it is said that the remnant of the sleeve shows the marks left by his teeth in doing it.

This morning, a few minutes before H o'clock, the This morning, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the prisoner was taken from his cell by Chief Franklin and Defectives Taggart and George H Smith and conducted thence to the photographic gallery of Mr. Cohill, on the corner or Firth and Che-nu

streets.
The whole affair was conducted in so quiet a man-ner that it attracted to attent on, and the crowd of curious people which is the usual accompanim at of uch occasions was thereby avoided. Notwithstanding his lameness, the prisoner experenced no apparent defliculty in ascending the four

flights of stairs which lead to he gallery. He subnitted quetly to the process of the photographers who secured several life like portraits of him, in dir ferent positions and with and without his har He was then taken back to his cell at the Central station, where he will remain until the examina-tion before the mayor, which has been fixed for

Monday next The inquest on the body of the mur-dered woman has been fixed for the salae day. A sharp, black-handled rezor has been missing from the house of Mr Miller since Wednesday morning. There were two razors in the house, the one left by the side of the murdered woman being rusty and duli. The other is supposed to have seen used in the bloody work, and to have been secreted or otherwise disposed or by the guilty party.

The poid ring which was taken from the third inger of Mrs. Miller's lett hand is small and n rrow, and bore upon it a piate in the form of a sheld, in the centre of which is an engraving representing a light tage. enting a light twie or branch

twenty-five dol'ars reward is offered for the pro-duction of either of the above articles it is desirable that any one who discovers either of hem should at once make the fact known to the author ties, as they may lead to the identification of the murderer. the result of the examination of the prisoner by their Frankin, which was held in private by that of, cer yesterday morning, was not intended for the public at present, and several reporters to whom the unstance of it was confidentially communicated, kept their piedges and withheld it from publication. the reporter of a morning contemporary, how-ever, obtained a copy of Chief Franklin's notes in a surreptitious manner, and served them up to high style this morning. For this reason we append the

colleguy between the prisoner and his questioner, which was as follows: Were you at the house of Mr. Miller on Wednes-Yes, sir, between seven and eight o'clock."

'How end you get m?"
'Mrs. Miller came to the alley gate and opened it r me, and I went into the house"
"Well sir, what did you go at that time?"
"I entered into a conversation with her on

ect of the war "You are sure she opened the sate to let you in?"

'Yes sir, when she opened it she said come in,
and told me to call at any time when it was convenient lorger."

tio on, sir and state what you did after getting 'After I had done conversing with her, I went way, and proceeded to the Spring Garden market louse, when I had some talk with Mr Wallace I was at Fisher's tavern on Tuesday afternoon, and be that night I slep in a board yard on Pleasant

Where did you get your breakfast on Wednes-

day morning?"
"I set if in the Spring Garden Market-house."
"Were you at Fisher's on that mornins?"
"Yes, sr; I was there before 7 o'clock I read
the paperrs; spoke to him about several things, and
then went to my brother's stall. It was about 8
o'clock when I got to the stall, and I remained there
went line o'clock?" u: 11 10 o'clock."
"Was there anything said about blood being on your clothes?"

our clothes?"
"No, sir, not a word. After this I went out to see be Athletics play a game of hare bgil."
"Did you purchase any laudanum that day? If so, sie e did you get it?"
"I bouent a bottle of laudanum at a drag store car Twel th and Thompson streets, for which I and ten cents. I also bought some groundants, d then took the cars and went out to Uncle Ruine-What did you do with the laudanum

"What did you do with the inudation?"

"Why, the cork came out, and I threw the bottle away. The cork came out in my pocket. I saw flart Eurdledoch on the porch, and I ate a cantelone that was lying core."

"How fid you get blood on your clothing?"

"I fot that on Tuesday atternoon, at a Dutchman's staughter-house, on Garden street, near Nobe."

"How did you come to go there?"
"I met a hov at Ninth and Nobie, and he told me
to go round to the slaughter-house to see the hog-killing; I went there and got the blood on my

"You did not wash the blood off your clothes?" "You do not was the blood off your clothes?"

"Yes, I tried to do it, in a two of water"

Yesterday, Mr. M. 's. Pile, who, it is said, lives in Summer street, and who is the owner or agent of the house in which the Miller family resided, called on the husband of the deceased, while the

THIRD EDITION THE BUTTONWOOD Interfered body lay in the part or, and notified him that his three months' rent was due the day provious Mr. Miller at once paid over the money and received from the prompt landlord the following

"Received September 21, 1886, from Mr. W. Miller, fitty dollars for three months' rent, one the 20th mat. '850 "M G. Pilk" This inhuman conduct needs no comment at our

FROM HAMPION ROADS.

The Trial of Iron-Clad Batteries-Effect of Rifled Projectiles-Ship News, Etc. FORTRESS MONROE, September 20 .- The propeller Rolary, formerly of New York, but lately engaged in the North Carolina trade, was sold

at auction in Norfolk yesterday for \$4075. The barque I. R. Davis, from Swan Island. Caribbean Sea, with guano, has arrived, for orders. She will probably be ordered eitner to Baltimore or Philadelphia.

All the arrangements having been perfected. and the change having been made in the iron clad target upon the beach for the experiments with small-bore and rifled projectiles, it is presamed that the firing will commence to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The officers composing the Board have all arrived, with the exception of Major-General Wright and Brigadier-Feneral Abbott-the former having been ordered to Texas, and the latter detained by sickness in his family. The most important results will be attained by the operations of this Board, and the value of iron as an armature for permanent fortifications thoroughly tested and decided. The stone target is an immense affair, upon which several months of careful labor, with the view of obtaining the maximum of strength and stability, have been expended. Various opinions exist among the officers in the fort in regard to the effect of the projectiles upon the target, many asserting that it will withstand the heavy crumbling shocks of the 15-inch balls, and the penetrating power of the rifled projectiles like, for an indefinite period; others think that he guns at the short distance of 350 yards will peedily make it a tottering mass of ruins. The ron of the plates with which the target is clad has been selected for its quality, and was rolled in one inch slabe, firmly welded together. The esults of the experiments will be made known irrectly to the Department at Washington. The naval storeship William Badger has arrived at Norfolk, from Beaufort, N. C.

The weather is unsettled, with the wind fresh from the southeast.

The Schutzenfest.

Washington, September 22.—The Schutzenest, which was in progress for the last four days, has ended. It was the first ever held in this city, and has proved an eminent success in every way. Although thousands of Germans and Americans were constantly in attendance. sharing in the varied festivities, there was no proceeding whatever of an unpleasant character, nor were the police at any time required to interfere for the preservation of order.

The first prize, a live deer, was awarded to Mr. Longheim, of Philadelphia; the second, a massive silver ladle, to Mr. Klein, of New York, for superiority of shooting without a rest. The former received the first prize medal, and the latter the second prize medal for frequent hitting of the bull's eye.

POLITICAL.

Letter from Mr. Harvey-The Punishment Iuflicted by Congress on a Foreign Minister for

an Expression of Opinion. LISBON, August 9 1866 - Hon, H. J. Raymond :-Dear Sir:—I have just read, with painfin surprise, a bill report of the proceedings in Congress upon the Lipiomatic Appropriation but, having special reference to the mission at Portugal, and professedly pre-dicated upon a private letter of mine, addressed to the Hon. W. H. Seward in h s individual capacity, and which was considered worthy or publication without my knowledge. I say "professed y predicated," because, though the action in question was ostensibly based upon that letter, and misrepresentation of its purpose and application doubtless misled those who did not carefully examine its language. I have reason to tailore that correspond guare. I have reason to believe that personal re-ci-tment entered largely into the motives of unseen induences which instigated this exceptional pro-

he letter was entirely friendly and fami lar, at is reflecter was entirely friendly and familiar, a tis-verified by its form and terms, and by a communica-tion from the Secretary of State, transmitting a interal copy to the House of Bapresentatives. Con-sequently, every attempt to invest it with even a semi-official character is as unjust and unauthorized as is the allegation that any reflection was expressed, or missible to be expressed, upon Congress, in its collective or other capacity. One of the very first paragraphs distinctly reveals its intention, and expressly resers to the course of policy pursued by verds I had in my mind cortain persons who had signalized themselves during the last four years by a systematic and unreasonable host ity against the A ministrations of both President Lincoln and Prequent Johnson, and who have required apso ute

su jection to their dictation, as the sole measure of patriotism and duty.

By wrenching phrases from their context, torturing the strue meaning of words, and applying such as suited an unworthy purpose to the object in view, a ciamor was raised in the partisan press, and individuals were thus enabled to accomp ish what better deliberation would hard y have sanctioned under different circumstances. This legislation cainot therefore be properly regarded as a fair and caine expression of the judgment of Congress, for it appears to have emanated from a committee of Conference in the closing days of the session, and to have been carled under the previous question, without discussion, in one body, and without a formal division in the other? where distinguished enators reluctantly acquiesced in order "to save

it would certainly be improper and indecorous in a white officer to arraign or reproach in a public manner the conduct of any department of the Gov-tument, while in the enjoyment of its confidence the favor. The rule applies with equal force to office at nome as well as abroad, though conspictious amples in the one case—in the very chambers of ongress—have i een passed over, in order to visit ith marked severity the frank uterance of a private attent in the other. If a sense of propriety did construct me as to the respect due to Conversion. of instruct me as to the respect due to Congress as the leadstative body of the country, the ties of political and personal friendship, dating back through ng years, with many of its members, whom convic-a and a sense of duty have induced to sustain a birty which has not seemed to me the most wise for crisis, would have imposed an obligation of eserve in the understood or appreciated by a class of ogmatic men, who are quick to stigmatize as rations all who will not subscribe to their impracticable theories; who exa discover no public it is beyond the limits of their cramped horizon; and who have always given at least moral aid and empty to the worst enemies of the Fusion. mfort to the worst enemies of the Union

Individual sricis have little claim to public atten-on, but when a principle is involved which in-lives the rights of the crizen, they assume another hape and importance. At this distance from the case of angry division, and with the natural a sets which every American abroad feels to see a 3 oty which every American abroad feels to see the Union fully and promptly estored in all its parts and in all its glory and grandeur, the scars of civil strike bealed, and our free institutions, now purified be emancipation, marching on shelr onward way, an example and encouragement to the oppressed press such thoughts as occurred to me in a personal letter. The best and wisest minds might honestly differ as to the policy to be adopted, in the abnormal condition of the country after a sanguinary Rebellion.

The late inmented President Lincoln had inaugu The late ismented President Liscoln had inausurated measures admirably calculated to revive the old national techniq, and to bring back the misguided people who, under false teachings, had taken up arms, or had been correct into resistance to their duty and loyalty. President Johnson, who had incurred dangers and made sacrifices second to no other man in the nation, and who, in the agenty of

the mignty conflict, stood erect and herolo before the wor'd—a patriotic [example around which clustered the affect on and grafting or his countrymen —appeared to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and to desire to perfect the great work so anspiciously begun, seeking to employ conciliation rather than coercion as a means of success, and in that respect also illustrating one of the beautiful characteristics of President Lincoln.

The history of all the great civil wars of the world proves that medication after victory has ever been

one of the most potent elements of reconciliation, and as history repeats itself, it may be confidently assumed that no other policy will be accepted by a people as generous, enlightened, and just as ours are. And this moderation is by no means inconsistent with the vindication of the off-inded majesty of the assumed that no other policy will be accepted by a people as generous, enlightened, and just as ours are.

are. And this moderation is by no means inconsistent with the vindication of the off inded majesty of the law against those who wilfully and wickedly defied them in arms, and who long and treasonably ported to everthrow the Union fand destroy with it the hopes of mankind in free government.

For the expression of these and similar opinions in the unreserve of private correspondence, it has been considered right to inflict a severe penalty, and to establish a precedent unknown in American legislation. The fact is much more to be resretted as a perficious example which may find worse imitation hereafter, toan as a wrong to any individual who will be soon forgotten, white this harsh record will long survive. Injustice and intolerance are not qualities likely to commend themse wes to a people accustomed to independence, and not inclined to follow bigoted crusaders into the darkness of the middle ages. The salary provided by law for the office which I am honored with may be withheld, but it is not within the power of any body of men, however influential they may be, to divest me of the rights which be ong to the humblest American citizen, to after me convictions, to deter a becoming expression of them, or to prevent the discharge of

expression of them, or to prevent the discharge of the trust confided to my keeping.

And when the time small come for me to take again the unpretending place which I left, it will be accompanied by a satisfaction of which heither malice, nor faction, nor calumny can exclude the enjoyment. In the dark eavy at the outset of the Receibon, when nearly all the maritime powers combined to dignify and strengthen it with their moral support, by such a recognition as never was accorded before, it became my first duty and official accorded before, if became my first duty and official act to make a representation against any concession of beligerent rights or declaration of neutrality on the part of this Government. England, France, and most of the other European States and just pub-ished their proclamations, and there was a general desire to make that policy as unanimous as po coking to us injurious effects upon the United

o influence or effort was spared in any direction to effect this object, and esoccially in Portugal, which had become unu-ually important on account of her various mid-ocean islands and distant colonial possessions. These efforts were combated, and they possessions. These efforts were combated, and they failed then and atterward, when renewed to our prejudice, and to Portugal be ones the honor and credit of having first refused to recognize the insurgent communities of the South as a beligerent power, and of having sinfifully adhered to that bolicy and to a loyal and serviceable friendship during the whole period of the war. And when our commerce was threatened with renewed depredation and war, with at the cast means of protection at menaced points, vesses of war were promptly presured from this Government, which saved millions of property from destruction. irom destruction.
That commerce belonged mainly to the constituencies of honorable geatlemen in Congress, who have recently distinguished themselves by a lervid z al against the salary of the Minister who was en-

who deel no to each that service at a time who they were assailing the measures or President Lincoln, in the same spirit which is now exhibited towards all who deel no to accept their in-truction as "the law and the propiets." These faces and others form part or the published history of the country, and may be recalled, without impropriety or egotism, as a supplet ans we to prepare the interpresentation. sufficient answer to begonerous misrepresentation.

It is one of the sad signs of the times, that no ment however exalted, he patriotism however pure. ment however exalted, ho patriotism however pure, and no sacrifices however imposing are sufficient to protect those who have rendered the greatest services to the Umon. In the field and in the council chamber, where the life of the nation often hung suspended, against the a persions of a vicious partisonship, which exacts abrogation of a limanhood and humiliating submission to its insolent will, as the price of favor, and which denounces all diment with fierce invective as of "treaso inble" or gin. Liperty of speech and thought, and familiar utterance, are forbidden as oriminal offenses, unless they tune to the key-note of p. escribed denunciation, in which case they are applieded to the echo, and the rudest partisan is he do not as the most distinguished patriot. Such a condition of things cannot possibly endure under a free term of government. The people rose up in their not government. The people rose up in their midgrant might six years ago and pulverized the political organization which had long ruled the country by intolerance, and crushed out forever the 'peculiar institution' by which is domination had been continued. If the instruction of that sern lesson be forgotten, the people, to whom Presidents and Congresses, and Ministers must answer, still exist, and have not diminished in strength of intelligence.

JAMES E HARVEY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, September 22, 1866. The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Reading Railroad, which continues the nost active on the list; about 2000 sbares sold at from 574@57 81-100, closing at the

later rate, a slight advance. City Passenger Railroad shares were unin Government bonds there was very little doing; old 5-20% sold at 1114, and 7-30% a 105;; 98 was bid for 10-40%, and 1116 for 68 or 1881. City loans were in tair demand; the new issue old at 99@991, and old do. at 951, no charge. wank shares continue in good demand for in-

stment at full prices, but we hear of no sales,

Canal shares were inactive. Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143#; 11 A. M., (41); 12 M., 1434; 1 P. M., 1435. P. SEADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY R-ported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS. \$10000 Count'g R bds 91 | 100 sh Cata, pf ... b5 29 FIRST BOARD \$1000 U S 720s June 1052 100 sh \$5000 Susa Cul bds, 604 100 sh \$ 000 C, & Am. 0s. 97, 100 sh 400 sh Presby scrips6 72 260 sh 200 sh Sch N pf. Jons 364 110 sh 100 sh Ger Pas K 530 27 100 sh 100 sh Penn R ... 564 100 sh 10 sh do. Jots 563 100 sh 10 sh Locust Mt. 454 100 sh 100 sh Read ... 57 56 200 sh 100 sh do. Josh 578 100 sh Messes the Haven & Stretter do.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-clude to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 1434 7 44; Silver is and is, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 165; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1884, 15; do., December, 1864, 14; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 10; do.,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, September 22 .- There is a steady demend for Flour, mostly from the home consumers who purchase principally of the better brands of spring and winter wheat, which command very full prices; some holders are indifferent about selling at present rates, confident of rea izing higher figures as the season advances. The sales reach 2000 barrels principally Northwestern extra family at \$12@12.90 including Pennsylvania and Onio do, do, at \$127 18 50; superfine at \$7 56@475; old and new extraat 80@11; and fancy brands at 814@16, according to

at \$100,11; and facey brands at \$100,00; according to quality. Rve Flour at seiding in a small way at \$60,625. Nothing doing in corn Moal.

There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat, and prices are firmly maintained, Sales or 1000 bushels choice Southern at \$2,87, and 500 bushels Amber at \$2.00. White ranges from \$2,80 to 3 Rye is in fair demand with sales of \$500 bushels Western, part at \$1 and part on private terms. Corn is scarce, and in steaty request, with sales of vellow at \$5000 km and sales are said sales. request, with sales of veilow at 95@98 cts., and 8000 bushels Western mixed at 94 cents, including 2000 bushels on private terms, and 2000 bushels ditto in store at 96 cents. Outs are moderately active, and prices are rather better. Sales of 9000 bushels at 52@ 54 cents, affoat and in the cars. About 10,000 bushels Mait sold on secret terms,
Whicky is unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at
\$2.30@2.38, and Ohio at \$2.40. A lot of Drudge

sold at \$2 88,

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN DRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES, ETC.

(CONTINUED FROM PRIDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH,)

CHAPTER XII. The School of Art at Kensington-The Female School of Art in Queen Square-Wood Engraving-Modelling-Mary and Janet Settled to a Trade-Their Homes-Richard's Temptations

-Alice's First Trial. We arrived at the Museum, and obtained an introduction to the proper authorities of the School of Art. We were rather dismayed at finding that teaching wood engraving had been transferred elsewhere, but were courteously invited to inspect the school for drawing and painting. Here in various rooms were pupils of all ages; some learning to draw from the flat-or studies sketched on paper—and others, more advanced, from plaster figures. Some very young girls were drawing from plaster casts for enrichment of ceilings, watls, and cornices; others painting from real sprays of leaves—the holly branch being the lavorite—or from flowers, fruit, shells, and many other objects that would form pretty pictures.

Again, there was drawing from the life, though so still, so motionless was the sitter, the very resemblance of an Arab chief, that until the black eyes slowly rolled to take a side-long glance at us, we were totally unaware but that

Another room was devoted in part to model-ling. A young girl, entirely left to her own talents and skill to make her living in the world, was already working her path cheerily, by giving lessons in drawing and painting and because some of her pupils wished to learn modelling, she was receiving lessons which she could impart again as she herself was daily learning, inch by inch, from the foundation lump of clay spread on the planting board, to the fine touches which finished and stamped it

as a perfect copy of some classical head.

In the corridor adjoining the various rooms, which were separated from each other by a portiers of cloth hanging over each doorway, were various specimens of painting, drawing, and lithography, all executes by former pupils, who were now perhaps reaping the reward of the industrial talent Nature had planted, but which here had been fostered and carefully tended till it had bloomed into useful per-

We observed one fine specimen of lithography, which certainly seemed unsurpassable. The hady who had produced it, we were told, was now in France pursuing her avocation. I was rather curious to know why it was that both wood engraving and lithography were no longer taught at this school, but did not learn anything except that pupils had ceased to present them-selves for instruction, and that a lady who had learned the art of wood engraving in the school when tessons were given was now a superintendent and teacher of that accomplishment in the Female School of Art in Queen Square, Holborn. Having obtained her address, and seeing that the hour for closing had arrived, we took leave of the courteous gentleman who had given us all the information, and returned to our hote).

At the first opportunity we went to Queen Square, but found we had chosen the wrong day. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays being the days devoted to wood engraving; so we made an appointment by note with the (Miss M. A. Williams), and paid a visit to the British Museum, which was within a short distance from the square.

Punctually to the hour mentioned we were

next day at the school, which we learned was under the patronage of the Queen. Miss Wilhams very pleasantly gave us every information respecting the course of general instruc-tions given in the school, wherein geometrical drawing and perspective figure-drawing, with its attendant studies, painting in water-colors, fresco, and oil painting, designing for decorations and for manufactures, wood engraving, and modelling in clay and wax, were taught. For instruction in each of these arts different fees are demanded. That for learning woodencraving was four guineas the term of five months. Three days in each week, from ten till three o'clock, are the hours for study. Instruc-tion in practical geometry and perspective could be obtained by all students without fee. Mary's eyes sparkled as a wood block, par-

proficient in this art ?" 'It depends much upon the taste of the pupil, upon her time for study, and her future destiny in lite. The art itself is purely mechanical, and may be learned without any other faculty than being a faithful cutter, aided by a persistent industry. But if she have skill and genius to design her subject, as well as engrave it, then she holds the power of success in her own

tirdy cut, was tendered for her inspection by a years surl employed upon it. I said to Miss

W Diams, "Does it take a long time to become a

"And what chance of pecuniary reward is A peculiar smile flitted over the face of the

lady as she answered:-"Wood engravers are very chary of giving their work into women's hands. Not because of their unskilfulness," she added, quickly, "but I suppose they do not choose that work which has hitherto been exclusively their own shall pass out of their control. It was the case in America some years since, but not now. For more than twenty-five years this jealousy has passed away, and I am informed that young girls are steadily ar-uing an industrious career in wood en-aving though at first all effort was made to in ider their progress. But the interests of the publishers and the great demand for illustrated works paved the way for their final success."
"But how did they procure work if engravers would not give it them?"

'I am told that those girls who had been taught wood engraving at a public institute, in a of all went two and two, and fruitlessly solicited publishers for work. Finding they had come to the wrong quarter, one went by hersel to a manufacturer of gas-attings. She shower pecimens of her skill as a draughts woman and graver, and got so large au order for the envine of articles as not only to keep hereelf full work, but to employ her companions o. But then, I must remark, that she was kittul in designing as well as word engraving, and this gave her two trades in one hand."

I believe it is correct that a designer can draw in one day as much as a wood sugraver can cut in a week," I remarked.

Yes; that is quite true. Wood engraving is, I said before, a mechanical art, and some have asserted that no knowledge of drawing isaccessary: but I think there should be an artist's eye to guide the hand, otherwise the cut will be stiff and 'wooden,' notwithstanding it has been placed on the block by the most skillul. graughtsman. Here is a cut, reduced from a large window. It is not more tonn a few inches in ize, yet every characteristic is preserved of the original from whence it is copied. You will observe that the armorial bearings are distinct, the difference between the white and red roses is seen and Henry VIII stands out as the bluff King Hal, whom there is no mistaking. It is a specimen which is to be sent in for a prize

sindentship."
I looked at the candidate; she was not in the